THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY.

JUGUTBULLU VPORE otherwise known as Majerga is shortly going to be made a sub-division. A Deputy Magistrate and a Munsif will be located there. Being situated midway between Amta and Howrah the new sub-division will be a boon to the suitors in that part of the country. Some new buildings are to be built in the locality for the accommodation of the courts.

THE three months for which the Additional Recorder of Rangoon and his establishment were originally sanctioned will expire on 22nd July. It is rumoured that Mr. Agnew the Recorder will take short leave to Calcutta in August next and that Mr. McEven will officiate for him in his absence. The *Rangoon Gazette* complains that the judge's work is too much for any single individual to cope successfully with. If the Government could have persistently refused to listen to similar complaints about the Calcutta High Court, Rangoon is not likely to fare much better.

"A BURMESE WOMAN," writes a Rangoon paper, "was dressing a fowl when the contents of the crop disclosed two very pretty stones" which proved to be genuine rubies and fetched 75 Rs. each. It is not often that one has such windfalls. The story of the "Goose with the Golden Eggs" again!

CHANGING the shoes left at the door is said to be a weakness of the frequenters of the Lahore Museum. But why are the men at all compelled to leave their shoes behind? Surely it is time that the obnoxious shoe-question were settled once for all.

THE AMERICANS have determined to erect a monument on the spot where the party of Englishmen sent out by Sir W. Raleigh first landed; upon this an enthusiastic Chicago Smoker has come forward with a proposal that Smokers throughout the world should erect a memorial to Sir Walter himself. Not a bad idea considering the gratitude we owe the introducer of the Pipe and of the *chillum* is certainly entitled to in the hands of the smokers of all ages and of all climes!

THE NUMBER of deaths caused by wild animals in the North Western Provinces and Oudh during 1883 amounted to 394 of which 215 were the work of wolves. Returns like these furnish a noble commentary on the Arms Act. When shall our rulers see their way clear and repeal this most obnoxious and most unnecessary Act?

WE ARE sorry to learn from the *Tribune* that while Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, was lately touring in the Upper Provinces in connection with the Civil Service and National Fund questions, the Civil authorities at Ambala forbade their Subordinates to attend any meeting on the subject or to take any part therein. The Deputy Commissioner moreover has called the head-master of the Government school to account for allowing the "Anjuman" to use the school premises at Umballa as their meeting place. Surely undue official interference with private political opinions of native subordinates and underhand attempts to stifle legitimate political movements, like the above, reflect very great descredit on those concerned and are extremely *reprehensible*.

THE following extract clearly illustrates as to how the obnoxious "jury clause" in the Amended Criminal Procedure Code is likely to act.

A EUROPEAN in Burmah has taken advantage of the jury clause in the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill under the following circumstances:—Recently a boiler exploded at the mill of Messrs. Leuk Chin Seng and Co., Poozoondoung, causing the death of five men, and Mr. Quinlivan, the engineer, was charged with "causing death by a rash and negligent act." When he was brought up for trial his advocate applied that as he (Quinlivan) was a British-born subject, he might have the benefit of a 'trial by jury.' A singular difficulty then arose. It appears that there was no accommodation for a jury in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, and that no rules had been framed for the summoning of jurymen to serve in the District Magistrate's Court. It was consequently arranged by the Recorder and the Deputy Commissioner that Quinlivan should be committed to the next sessions; a formal trial preparatory to committal is being held by Captain Adamson. This is probably the first case of its kind since the passing of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

WITH REFERENCE to the Indian Debt it appears in the *Gazette of India* of July 11 that with Mr. Keswick's concurrence, the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, propose to retransfer to the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 57,31,000 the balance at credit of the Commission. This retransfer has been made to obviate the difficulty of raising money in India to meet the requirements for productive public works. So there will be no cancelment of the existing debt this year.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION has been postponed to 1886-7 or 1887-88 owing to a probable call to India to take part in the forthcoming colonial Exhibition in London.

THE NECESSARY machinery for the proposed Laundry Company, Bombay, having arrived, the Company will, it is stated, begin work next week. We are glad to learn that at least our Bombay friends will be relieved of the *dhopee* trouble which is a standing nuisance to us and we hope a similar Company will be started in this city on the Bombay model.

THE COLLECTION of the transit duties on the Bolan and Hurnai route to Quetta has been discontinued. It was a standing discredit to the Government to have maintained it at all.

BEFORE leaving Bengal for Darjeeling His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will pay a visit to Naraingung to open a part of the new Naraingung Railway.

NEWS has reached us, through a native source that Kazi Sadadin Khan, Abdur-Rahman Khan's Vizir, has recently died at Kabul. Our authority states further that the body is going to be brought to Kandahar and there interred.

IN PURSUANCE of the orders of the India Government, the Government of Madras has requested all its subordinates to cut off their connections with the Kolar mining concessions in Mysore within 3 months. Colonel Shaw Stewart, Public Works Department Secretary and Veterinary Surgeon F. T. Shaw will be affected by the order. Were not Government European officers forbidden to mix themselves up in private enterprise long long ago?

BOMBAY to beautify itself still more is going to build a hotel to contain 140 bedrooms for accommodating 200 persons together with refreshment and dining rooms &c. May we enquire at whose cost this princely building is going to be erected?

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider certain matters connected with the Punjab reorganization scheme is to meet at Simla on the 15th instant. The following are the questions on which they have been directed to report:—

(1) Where shall the head-quarters of the six Revenue Commissioner-ships now to be formed?

(2) Where shall the seven Divisional Benches and the Session Judges hold their Courts, and what shall be the local limits of their jurisdiction?

(3) Where shall the Assistant Judges and Sub-Judges hold their Courts, and what shall be the local limits of the Jurisdiction of each?

(4) Tahsildars having now to take up certain specified classes of land-suits, shall then, as a rule, be required to perform other judicial work, and, if so how shall the amount of it be fixed with reference to the increased revenue duties which are likely to be demanded of them?

ATTENTION has been called to the presence of parasites in fish in England. Some correspondents of the London papers say that they are found in fish like pieces of coarse thread. Death is said to have been caused to a boy by eating mackerel.

THE Cowley St. John's Magazine has announced the conversion into Christianity of one Mr. Sharma on Easter Eve, who is said to have accompanied the well-known Pandita Ramabai to England.

IT IS said that the Sha of Persia has deputed his minister of science to purchase 3 steamers at Berlin one to be used as a gunboat and the other two for the navigation of the Karim River.

TRUTH SAYS:— Sir Bartle Frere has left very little money behind him, and his widow and family are but poorly provided for. It is probable, however that Lady Frere will get a pension, and that the Queen will offer her apartments at Hampton Court.

IT IS stated that pending the decision that may be come to regarding the charges preferred against Bala Saheb, the Maharaja of Indore's eldest son, an intimation has been sent to the Maharaja that he had better postpone his intended visit to Simla.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY.

OUR readers are perhaps aware that a fine fund on all the State Railways in Bengal was established sometime ago; the accumulations for the year 1883-84 have amounted to Rs 3,840 of which a considerable part was spent in aiding schools in purchasing books, warm clothing &c. The Lieutenant-Governor after approving the manner in which the money has been spent, has with regard to the large amount of fine accumulated, remarked that "the large amount of fine is an index of inefficiency." He has also pointed out such establishments as the Darjeeling Sanitarium, the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, to which the directors might extend their helping hands. We agree with His Honor in thinking that the figure does not speak well of the management and efficiency of the employes.

THE FIRST meeting of the new Municipality at Umritsur was held on Thursday last. All the members were present and some of them showed a decided power of speaking. The Deputy Commissioner was elected President and Rai Kalyan Sing as his vice.

MR. COOKE, DEPUTY Accountant General, Bengal, has made over charge of his duties to Mr. T. H. Biggs. The clerks under him will now have a breathing time of it.

THE PIONEERS of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's camp have begun to make for the hills. The first batch consisting of Messrs Baker and Staley proceeded to Darjeeling yesterday.

THE TIMES OF INDIA hears that large quantities of light steel rails on a portable narrow gauge system are being forwarded to Quetta, not for present use, but for storage by way of a precautionary measure for constructing a light railway if for military transport between Quetta and Kandhar, should the emergency for a railway ever arise.

AMONGST THE PASSENGERS to England by the last mail we find the names of Shremunt Sumput Rao and Gunput Rao Gaekwar who are said to be going to England to complete their education. We hope, they will not come out as much anglicised as other England-going Indian nobles have.

FROM THE LATEST advices from China we learn that the health of the French troops in garrison towns is very bad. Dysentery is gathering lots of victims daily.

THE RUSSIAN paper, *Kavkas*, appears already to have settled the delimitation question between Russia and Afghanistan to its own satisfaction. The paper says that "the nature of the delimitation will depend upon the result of the war which the Afghans are now carrying on. Between the Mongols and Merv there is a tribe of Turkomans, the Salars, which, now that the Sarik Turkomans have of their own free will become Russian subjects, must decide whether they will be united with the Afghans, or with the kindred Turkomans under Russia. The natural frontier between the Trans-caspian territory and Afghanistan could only be the Paropamisus, the continuation of the Safid Koh mountain chain, beyond which the influence of Afghanistan has never extended."

THE ATTENTION of the Secretary of State has been drawn to an abuse which has hitherto passed undetected and in view of correcting it he has intimated his intention to the Government of India that when officers should apply for short but recurring sick leave, their case must be referred to the Medical Board to consider what leave he ought to have for his complete recovery and no officer while at home on Medical leave will be allowed to rejoin his appointment unless certified to be fit by the Medical Board.

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY.

LATELY AT MADRAS there was a display between a D. P. W. Officer and a Revenue Officer. The Revenue Officer having invited a D. P. W. Engineer to inspect an irrigation work with him was refused con-

sent, as he said, he was already acquainted with the necessary details of the business. On a representation by the Revenue Officer to the Governor, he has produced a double edged saw, calling upon the one to attend to the invitations of the other and that that other should not call upon such officers pretty frequently as they have got always arduous duties to do and especially as the department is short-handed. This reminds us of the days of the Cazis and muftis.

AT THE SALE of the Fountaine Collections of artistic pottery, the articles sold, fetched fabulous prices; a ten inch high cover was knocked down for £2,415, an oval dish after a hot contest came under the hammer for 7000 guineas and lastly a small dish procured £7000. What a butterfly was broken upon a wheel! This enormous waste, this princely fortune might have saved many a man from the grasp of poverty if only the bidders knew how to spend their money.

AN ORDER has been issued by the Government of India to all the local Governments, directing that full details regarding the trial of European British subjects under the provisions of the old and amended Criminal Procedure Code be forwarded annually to them.

THE EXTENSION of the Tirhut State Railway from Mazafarpur to Sitamari has just been taken in hand, and Mr. D. T. Hogarth, Executive Engineer of the Hazaribagh Division, has been transferred to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, and will be placed in charge of this extension.

WE ARE glad to see in to-day's *Calcutta Gazette* that Dr. U. C. Mukerji officiating Civil Medical Officer, Dinajpur has got a permanent appointment as Civil Medical Officer of Doomka.

A CORRESPONDENT from Srikissenpore informs us that the Commissioner of Burdwan has reopened the question of the Damudar Embankment and asked the Public Works Department to explain why the costs for raising the Embankment should be charged to the Burdwan Raj, the non-existence of which has been a source of trouble and misery to the tenantry. Babu Chhukanlal Roy of Chuckdigi with his usual liberality has asked the permission of the Board of Revenue to allow him to close some of the breaches in the Embankment at his own expense.

WE HAVE received the Prospectus of a new journal called the Madura Pandiyan chronicle, a weekly Newspaper of Politics, Literature &c. from Madura. It promises to be a liberal journal and will advocate the causes of all societies without distinction of caste or creed. Such a paper, say they, is very needful for that part of Southern India. The paper will be issued every Saturday evening from August next. The rate of subscription seems to be moderate. We wish it success and long life.

SCIENCE FINDS her best votaries in the French They have now found out in the diamond the power of retaining light. Hitherto, for want of a big jewel such as the Kohinoor, the Regent &c., experiments in that way were unsatisfactory but a private gentleman having lent his jewel weighing 92 carats, the savant exposed it to the sun for an hour and then carried it to a dark room when after 20 minutes the diamond began to emit such light that when held close to it a whole sheet of blank paper could be distinctly seen. No mean gain to the scientists.

THE OFFICIAL summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Bengal, for the week ending in the 9th of July, says :—"The rainfall has been general but insufficient, and consequently transplanting of *aman* has been affected. Heavy and general fall of rain will facilitate agricultural operations. Standing crops generally doing well. Prices of food grains almost stationary. Public health good."

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram, dated the 17th ult., says :—Dr. Regel, the Russian traveller, who recently arrived in Merv, intends proceeding along the northern mountain slopes of Afghanistan and the Amu Daria to Pamir. This journey will conclude the doctor's explorations in Central Asia. The *Russian Courier* states that the question of prolonging the Trans-Caspian Railways as far as Merv is already occupying the attention of the Government and that a staff of engineers will this summer be despatched to survey the route.

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY.

THE SURVEYOR General of India has published a very useful map of the N. W. Frontier drawn specially to illustrate the various tribal settlements. With the Zohb valley expedition in hand and tribal disturbances cropping up pretty frequently, the practical value of such a map cannot be over-estimated.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has issued a Resolution inviting the co-operation of the native states towards holding an International Exhibition in 1886 or 1887. Subscribers are only liable for a proportional share of any deficiency in the Guarantee Funds. The profits also will of course be proportionate.

IN THE House of Commons, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any official report had been received from the Indian Government, giving the estimate of the strength of the Russian forces now within striking distance of the Afghan frontier. Mr. Cross, in reply assured the Hon'ble Member that the attention of Government of India had been directed to everything which affects the Afghan Frontier, and information has of course been received from time to time as to the Russian troops in that neighbourhood." But no "special report" had been received.

IT WOULD be opposed to public interest to publish this special report, even it had been received; the Home Government should always have full and trustworthy information concerning the approach of a Foreign Power.

RUSSIA promises to become a formidable rival to America in the production of petroleum. Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, there are thousands of square miles saturated with the oil. In many places, it exudes naturally from the ground, in others the soil has only to be scratched to yield it.

THE RESOURCES of Russia are constantly on the increase.

SERIOUS effects are apprehended in the Deccan on account of the prolonged break in the monsoon rains. The Government we are told are making all necessary preparations in case of famine or distress. The approaching exhibition should not be permitted to interfere with any measures of precaution. We do not want to see the scene of a grand Imperial Durbar simultaneously with famine and distress, repeated.

THE ENGLISH Vaccination Act does not seem to be very popular. Opposition to it is taking the form of a kind of martyrdom which is not very complimentary to the enlightenment of the English people.

In Leicester twenty citizens have not only omitted to have their children vaccinated, but, with a firmness worthy of a better cause, have refused, moreover, to pay the fines imposed upon them for their contumacy. They have consequently had the satisfaction of seeing their goods sold by public auction in order to satisfy the claims and vindicate the majesty of the law. Amongst the Salvationists, a conscientious objection to being vaccinated appears to hold good. Mr. William Bramwell Booth, son of the "General" of that well known name, has duly appeared before a magistrate for non-compliance with the condition of the Act.

SOME BRILIANT thinker among the "Dynamitards" has evolved a scheme which is to annihilate London ere long, and, as O'Donovan Rossa has so often boasted, "bring England to her knees." This is nothing less than a system of balloon warfare; whereby the Invincible and the Communist shall be enabled, from the height of some thousand feet, to leisurely bombard the principal buildings of the Metropolis. A keen eye, a hand-bag full of dynamite bombs, and a trusty balloon, are all that is necessary; and we are promised some startling effects. But bringing England to her knees is not so easy a matter as the Dynamitards assure themselves, speially if the proposed course is insisted on.

IT IS expected that the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways will appear early this week.

WE HAVE received the first part of a new weekly journal called *United India*. It is very neatly got up and contains much good reading. We wish our young contemporary every success.

THE GOVERNMENT of India have sanctioned the entertainment of a certain number of European and Eurasian apprentices in the mathematical instrument, photographic and lithographic, and engraving offices of the Survey of India establishment at Calcutta. The selected candidates are to serve three months on probation. We are not told why native apprentices can not be similarly entertained. They are not by any means less fitted for the work indicated.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner :—

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1884-85 ...	£14,668,945
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 12th July 1884	£4,365,700
3.	Balance to be remitted from to 31st March 1885	£10,303,245

WRITING from Assouan on the 10th June, the *Times* correspondent says :—"Colonel Duncan reports most favourably concerning the discipline and alacrity of the Egyptian troops. No case of desertion has occurred. I visited to-day the camp of the Egyptian army under Colonel Duncan. This camp shows the wonderful perseverance and energy of the Egyptian soldier in the construction of a complete system of fortification, the earthworks standing on what was previously a deserted hill. Colonel Duncan and Major Shakespear deserve the greatest credit, not only for their intelligent military action in a trying climate but for the perfect discipline which they have enforced among the raw recruits, which excites remark among the natives. This morning the men were summoned by a false alarm to man the posts in order to receive the enemy, and the promptitude with which in a few minutes every man was in his place and the guns loaded would have done credit to any European force. The soldiers appear to be cheerful and obedient, and display no signs of fanaticism."

WE TAKE the following paragraph from the *Civil and Military Gazette* —"The Punjab Government is endeavouring to arrange for the purchase of Persian sword-blades in Teheran for presentation to native chiefs and gentlemen. As presentation sword of European make and pattern are seldom worn by the recipients, the idea is a good one, and might be generally adopted in India." Why cannot the Government make its own sword blades or encourage the making of sword-blades in the Lower Punjab?

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

OF THE two candidates who presented themselves at the Gilchrist Examination, held in Calcutta on the 14th January last, Babu Manick Lall Dutt, a student of the Presidency College, has passed and has been awarded the scholarship. He will proceed to England shortly, to be trained for some particular profession under the terms of the scholarship.

A STANDING Medical Board has been constituted at Lahore, for the examination of officers desirous of obtaining leave on medical certificate. Why do not the Government constitute a similar Board for the other Provinces.

IT IS proposed to establish a Veterinary College in Bombay upon the ground given by Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 2,10,000 which will be borne proportionately by Government and local bodies.

MR. H. JAMES, C. S., the Officiating Director-General of the Post Office, will probably proceed home in the autumn to attend the next meeting of the International Postal Conference, which is to take place at Lisbon.

THE following are the most recent items of Afghan and Persian news :—The Ameer intends to raise a regiment of Horse Guards, about 1,000 strong, enrolling therein sons of the principal chiefs and khans of Kandahar and Cabul. Twelve new powder mills are to be constructed in Cabul. Numerous arrests are reported from Cabul of people suspected of being in communication with Ayub Khan or other Afghan refugees. It is said that the Ameer wants to introduce a gold coinage into Afghanistan. Orders have been issued for a levy of four additional regiments in the Kandahar district. It is reported from Chitral that Pehlwan Bahadur is attempting the reconquest of Yassin, and that he has obtained possession of the small fort of Roshan, whence he intends shortly to attack Yassin. The plague in the Zurbatieh and Bedra districts does not spread, and is now rapidly decreasing, but it is generally feared that an epidemic may break out at Bagdad, as nothing is done to drain off the stagnant water left by the recent floods. News from Arabia and Persia state that the Mahdi's movements are followed with considerable interest, and that reports of his progress are received with general satisfaction.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Lokendra Nath Palit sons Mr. Taruck Nath Palit, Barrister-at-law, has passed the competitive Civil Service Exmination and stands very high in the list of successful candidates.

DURING the week ending 12th July there were 186 deaths in Calcutta, of which 17 were from cholera, 7 from small-pox, 56 from fever, 16 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

THE following appears in the *Mirror* (about the last national fete at Chundernagore) :

At about 9 A. M. yesterday morning, while the pastimes were going on, a good number of people, Native and European, were there. Every one was trying to get the best possible view of the fun. A Native boy, named Sat Cowry Dhur, about 16 years of age, rather strongly built, had contrived to push his way to the front. A French official, a man of authority in the Police Department, ordered him to move aside, and, on his refusing to do so, caught hold of him, drew him away from the crowd, and after striking him with the cane he had with him ordered him to be taken to the Thannah. The Policemen then took him there. These people were trying to secure him more firmly, but he said as he was going of his own accord, they had no business to deal harshly with him. Well, the boy was there for about half an hour, when the news spread that the boy had committed suicide by hanging with his *chudder* from a height of about 3 feet. The people disbelieved the suicide and concluded that it was a pure fabrication of the Policemen to hide their guilt. It was believed to a certainty that the Thannah people must have committed murder. The news of the death of the boy having reached the Commissioner of the Police, he together with the *procureur de la Republique*, the French Surgeon and others, came to the spot. The Doctor from a cursory examination pronounced the case to be one of suicide. The officials

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then ordered the body to be burnt. The male relations of the boy were at their work in Calcutta, and there was no body to claim the body. Some kind gentlemen immediatley telegraphed to Calcutta, and informed the relatives of the deceased of the occurrence. The news ran like wild fire. The perfunctory manner in which the enquiry into the sudden death of a young boy, whom one of them had an hour before unlawfully struck with his stick and confined to the Thannah, looked very much like a conspiracy among the French officials to hide their own crime, the crime of murdering an innocent boy. None believed that the strong and energetic boy could have felt so humiliated by the mere touch of the Policemen as to have thought of ending his life by hanging in a room, the door of which was quite ajar and from a place of about three feet high. The cry was they had murdered the boy. The manner of the *post mortem* examination infuriated them.

The French Doctor was surprised to learn that the people disbelieved him. It was then through the exertion of Babus Prankissen Chowdhry, Khirodechunder Palit, Aghorechunder Ghosh, and Huro Lal Dutta that the French authorities were persuaded to hold another *post mortem* examination on the following day in the presence of the above gentlemen; them the public feeling was a little cooled down, and the people could be persuaded to join the festivities of the day. The *post mortem* is going to be held this morning.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the following publications. 1. A treatise on Hindu Wills. 2. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries of the N. W. P. for the year ending 31st March 1883. 3. Report on the Stamp Revenue, Central Provinces for 1883. 4. Report on the working of the Registration Department, Central Provinces, for 1883. 5. The Voice of India for July 1884. 6. Report of Proceedings of St. James's Hall Meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 7. Indian Telegraph Guide–Parts I. and II. 8. The Madras Christian College Magazine. 9. Return of the Rail-Borne Traffic of Bengal, during the quarter ending 31st March 1884. 10. Report of the Public Meeting at Madras against the exodus to the Hills. 11. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1883. 12. Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1883. 13. Report on the Trade and Navigation of British Burmah for 1883-84. 14. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. IV. 1884. 15. Bangadwip Parajaya Part II. 16. Boisaik Tatwa Part IV.

WE take from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London July 13.—Negotiations are proceeding to avert a conflict between the Lords and Commons. Earl Wemyss will move a compromise in the House of Lords to-morrow that their lordships should pass the Franchise Bill now that Government has promised to introduce a Bill for the Redistribution of Seats in October.

15.—Earl Wemyss has postponed his motion until Thursday. The Government has accepted the motion.

17.—Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghanistan frontier.

Cairo, July 13.—It is reported here that Asis, in the Red Sea, has been seized by Osman Digma. News received from Mussowah states that several Abyssinians and a chief have started from Adowa for England with a present of an elephant from King John to her Majesty the Queen.

Paris, July 14.—A body of youths here to-day removed and tore to pieces the German flag affixed to an hotel.

16.—The cholera at Marseilles and Toulon continues unabated but all other parts of the country remain free.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

ST. JAMES'S HALL MEETING.

WE have received a Report of the proceedings of the meeting held at St. James's Hall on the 25th of June last. It was a largely attended meeting to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to support the demand for a preliminary Commission of Inquiry, under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and at the instance of the Indian Constitutional Association. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Wemyss and March was in the chair, supported by the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill, and numerous gentlemen of position and influence. The Chairman in his opening speech thus spoke about the Bill: "On looking at the Bill, what strikes one? Why, the strange similarity between this legislation which is proposed for India and the legislation which we have already had such sad experience of in Ireland. Now what is this Irish Legislation which is now being imported into India? In the year 1870, a Bill was introduced which gave the tenant what was called compensation for disturbance, that is that if the landlord wished to resume his tenancy below £50 he had to pay sums varying up to seven years' value. You then have that system of breaking of contracts and forbidding of contracts brought into our legislation, and I am sure there is not a gentleman who hears me who will not admit that security of contract, and the power of free men to make free contracts, lies at the base of our national prosperity, whether it is in trade, in commerce, in land, or in anything else." The India Government is determined to shut its eyes to the advantages of "free contracts," and evidently thinks that "free contracts" are sources of great evils, and must be done away with to secure Indian prosperity. The result of the Bill to the tenant has been summed up in two words: 'He will become a Serf, because of the transferability of his tenure (hitherto virtually unknown in Bengal) will everywhere tempt him to kill the goose with the golden eggs!" This meeting was not called, the Chairman said, "for the purpose of asking you to throw out that Bill, if you had the power to do so. It is simply called to press for an enquiry into this Bill—and that enquiry, instead of being a make-believe enquiry, shall be a *bona fide* enquiry, a public enquiry by a properly constituted Commission, holding their meetings in public and publishing the result. India I hold to be the Koh-i-Noor of the British Empire. We hold that country for the good of its people and for the glory and good of our own country. To keep your hold upon that country the Government must administer the affairs of that country, not on any theory, but on sound principles, and above all upon the principles of justice, justice to all, justice to the landlord, justice to the occupier, justice to the native, justice to the Englishman; above all if we wish to hold that country, measures such as these must not, I hold, be introduced; not a measure founded, as I venture to say, in many respects the Bengal Tenancy Bill is founded, upon injustice, and framed on a bad model, the model of the Irish Land Bill." The zemindars want nothing but strict justice, and this the Government of India is denying them.

Mr. Roper Lethbridge in moving the first Resolution gave a succinct history of the Bill, and clearly pointed out the iniquitous character of the measure. Speaking of the peasanty and zemindars of Bengal, he said, "they are the most docile, the most quiet, and most law-abiding peasantry in the world. There are also a class of land-owners, who have proved themselves as loyal and as munificent as other similar class in any country in the empire. Why, I ask, what have these people done that we should sow dissension among them? Is it the part of a wise legislature to embitter the relations between the various parts of the community?—Our modern administrations do not even wait until they see kinsmen striving together; they find them living together in peace and amity; they find a condition of affairs in which there is a mutual esteem and mutual respect, resulting in well-earned prosperity and contentment; and they apply themselves to set race against race, envenom class against class, and to bring all things into confusion and anarchy." The first Resolution moved by Mr. Roper Lethbridge was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting, many of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, while likely to prove injurious to the actual cultivator of the soil, will inflict cruel injustice upon the owners of land in that province. And that these provisions are deserving of the condemnation passed by Lord Hartington when Secretary of State for India on certain portions of the Bill, which are described in his despatch of August 17th, 1882, as 'anomalous and undesirable, and as making so great and so entirely novel a departure from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal." The resolution was seconded by Lord Stanley of Alderley in a neat speech characterised by sound good sense and close reasoning.

The second Resolution, which asked for a Commission of Enquiry, was moved by Lord Fortesque, and seconded by Mr. C. T. Buckland. Lord Fortesque said that the Bill 'has contrived to unite in opposition to it a large proportion of the official and unofficial authorities in India convinced of its impolicy, and a very large proportion of the native landowners, who complain of its fearful injustice." Mr. Buckland, who as the late Senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, is thoroughly acquainted with the economical condition of this province, condemned the Bill in well-chosen words. Every word that he said must have carried conviction with it. "Instead of benefitting the ryot and the landlord, the actual effect of the legislation now is that middlemen are to be grown wholesale; and a Member of Parliament just returned from Calcutta told me (and he is a brother of one of the members of the Legislative Council) that that was the chief effect of the Bill, to multiply middlemen."

The other speakers were Mr. J. Dacosta, Lord Bramwell, and Mr. J. D. Ward. Mr. Dacosta said "that a measure of this nature, that has been asked for by no class of the community, that is based upon inapplicable theories, that has been introduced under delusive pleas, should have occupied the attention of the Indian Legislature for so many years, indicates the pernicious and dangerous extent to which irresponsible power may be exercised that was established in 1858."

Lord Bramwell made a most eloquent speech, which we are informed, has produced quite a sensation in England. We wish we could reproduce the whole of it. It will amply repay perusal. All attempts, he said, to interfere with the natural price of land, either as the price for 'what we call the fee-simple' or to interfere with the annual or whatever other sum is paid for its use, are, and must be, most mischievous, and a vigorous protest against such impolitic interence is perfectly justifiable.

The Chairman in responding to a cordial vote of thanks said, "It is for the people of this country, without regard to parties or persons, no matter from whom this sort of legislation comes—it is for them to say whether they will allow the legislation of this country to proceed upon the lines which it has at present adopted. Government exists for the security of liberty, and for the security of property. It is for the people of this country to take care that they do not lose those two great boons, security of property, and of individual liberty to make contracts in the empire."

INDIA UNDER HER NATIVE PRINCES.

COLONEL R. D. OSBORN has done an important public service by drawing the attention of the British public to the condition of India under her Native Princes. It is an article of creed with the average Englishman that Native rule is productive of such extreme misery and oppression that any change could hardly fail to be an improvement. He considers himself commissioned to deliver the people of India from the unjust and oppressive rule of their own princes. The insular pride of the Briton leads him to imagine that his laws and institutions are the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man; and acting under this belief he holds that those people must be very unfortunate who do not enjoy the benefit of these laws and institutions. He, however, forgets that the loose slippers of an Oriental suit the Indian better than the light boot of the English; his flowing robe and easy turban become him more than the heavy and close-fitting coat of the European. The Englishman who believes that he has emancipated the people of India from a condition of wretchedness and misery would do well to study carefully Colonel Osborn's able, interesting and instructive lecture on the subject which heads this article, delivered at the South Place Institute, London. The worthy Colonel has for many years made the internal state of India under Mahomedan rule his special study; and his claim to be heard with respectful attention on this question cannot for a moment be doubted. Colonel Osborn explained at the outset that he had learnt by experience that there is, in India, no greater impediment to the removal of even acknowledged evils and deficiencies in the British administration of the country than the false and fantastic notions which are prevalent concerning its condition under its Native princes. "The consequence is," he pertinently remarked, "that even when defects are admitted in the existing order of things, they are regarded like spots in the sun too insignificant to impair the general splendour, and exhortations to reform are pushed aside upon the plea that the people suffered from far greater and more numerous evils anterior to our appearance in

the country. This continuous state of wretchedness is never demonstrated; it is assumed to be like a mathematical axiom which requires only to be stated in order to command acquiesence. And yet even upon the surface of things there is much which would seem to render this assertion so confidently made, a highly questionable one. It was not the wretchedness and poverty of India which first attracted European adventurers thither. It was on the contrary, its wealth and magnificence and the high level of civilization, to which the people had attained. And still, it is impossible for the least observant traveller to journey in India without meeting, in all parts of the country, the indications of a greatness and prosperity which has only recently decayed."

In describing the condition of this India of the past, Colonel Osborn does not draw the materials from his imagination. He adduces the testimony of perfectly reliable eye-witnesses in support of every statement he makes. Beginning from the commencement of Mahomedan rule in India, he first brings forward the evidence of Ibn Batuta who journeyed through India when the tyrant Muhammud Toghlak was Emperor of Delhi. He made a journey from Delhi to the Malabar coast and he thus speaks of the condition of this part of India:—"Its length is a journey of two months along the shore. . . . . And in all this space of two months journey, there is not a space free from cultivation. For every body here has a garden and his house is placed in the middle of it, and round the whole, there is a fence of wood, up to which the ground of each inhabitant comes." Batuta afterwards visited Bengal, where he was amazed at the abundance and fertility around him. He says he never saw a country in which provisions were so cheap. Of the Emperor Feroze Shah we learn from a contemporary historian that during the whole forty years of his reign, there was no appearance of scarcity, and the times were so happy and prosperous throughout the Doab that not one village remained waste even in name, nor one span of land uncultivated; and that the inhabitants there and elsewhere were happy and free from care. It is generally acknowledged that an increase in the number of marriages affords the best proof of the prosperity of the people. We are told that during Feroze Shah's reign things were so plentiful and cheap and the people were so well-to-do and enjoyed such ease that the poorest married their daughters at a very early age. Sixty years after Feroze Shah, the King of Persia sent an embassy to the Hindu Kingdom of Bijaynagar, and his ambassador has left an account of what he saw. The ambassador says of the city of Bijaynagar, that the eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth. He writes: "The country is for the most part well cultivated and fertile, and about three hundred good seaports belong to it * * * * it is so well populated that it is impossible in a reasonable space to convey an idea of it. In the King's treasury there are chambers with excavations in them filled with molten gold forming one mass. All the inhabitants of the country, whether high or low, even down to the artificers of the bazaar, wear jewels and gilt ornaments in their ears, and around their necks, arms, wrists and fingers." Now, what does all this evidence show? Does it not conclusively establish the fact that India under her Native Princes was possessed of wealth and abundance of goods, and that the mass of the people, to say nothing of the upper classes, were in a thriving and prosperous condition? Colonel Osborn observes: "The most convincing proof of the general order and security which prevailed in India under her Native Princes, is to be seen in the irrigation tanks, the mango groves, the wells, caravanserais, mosques and temples, which meet the eye of the traveller in all parts of the country. These—and they must formerly have been much more numerous—were nearly all the creation of private munificence. They demonstrate alike the wealth, liberality and the public spiritedness of the people, and what is not less important in passing judgment upon a Government—the safety with which the evidence of wealth could be publicly shown. In 1829, Colonel Sleeman caused an estimate to be made of the public works of ornament and utility which in the single district of Jubbulpore owed their existence to the munificence of private persons in days anterior to British rule. The population of the district amounted to half a million, and there were in various parts of town and country, erected by individuals for the public good, and with no view to return of profits, 2,286 tanks, 209 large wells, with flights of steps extending from the top down to the water in its lowest stage; 1,560 wells lined with brick and stone and cemented with lime but without stairs; 360 Hindu temples and 22 mosques. The estimated cost of these works amounted to £866,640. In addition to these two-thirds of the towns and villages were imbedded in groves of mango and tamarind trees, mixed with the banyan and peepul; all planted at the cost of private citizens at an estimated cost of £1,20,000." Facts like these speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation, give a rude shock to the belief of the average Englishman that he was divinely commissioned to deliver India from the wretchedness and misery from which she was suffering under the rule of her Native Princes.

Native rule is in the eyes of Englishmen, identical with what they call Oriental Despotism. But Colonel Osborn points out that, as far as India is concerned, we must get rid of the popular conception of an oriental despot. He shows that though the Emperors of Delhi were monarchs despotic in theory, they were hedged round by conditions which limited their power as effectually as if these conditions had been devised for that end. The Moslem conquerors of India soon found out that though they might despise the vanquished Hindu, they could not get along without his aid and co-operation. They were ignorant of the vernaculars of the country; and yet without a knowledge of the vernaculars it was impossible to comprehend the revenue system or administer it. The consequence was that the management of all revenue business was left to the Hindus. Hindus managed the finances of the Empire. Aurungzebe endeavoured to reverse this policy, and concentrate all power in the hands of Mahomedans. But the attempt proved a failure, and the bigoted Emperor found, to use the language of a contemporary Moslem historian, "that nothing could go forward unless he employed the Hindus again in his service—a set of men who either as powerful princes or as keeping the books or registers of the revenue, were the axle-trees and wheels of the Government. Thus, for the people at large the Moslem conquest did not involve an overthrow of ancient customs and time-honoured laws. More than three-fourths of the population of India subsist by the cultivation of the soil. These people are most directly interested in the revenue administration. So long as it was carried on by Hindu officials according to ancient Hindu methods, the people sowed the seed and reaped the harvest without caring whether the sovereign was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. The Hindus, we need hardly state, deem it perfectly natural that men of a different race should also have a different creed. Had the revenue officials who come into immediate contact with the great body of the people been Mussulmans, the state of things would have been different. The liberal and tolerant system adopted by the Mahomedan conquerors, as Colonel Osborn says, "is the first great cause why India under the Emperors of Delhi attained the flourishing and opulent state which our Governor Mr. Verelest, found so astonishing. It was the seat of a Government from which, in its best days, the spirit of exclusiveness, whether religious or political, had disappeared. A fair field was open to merit without regard to race, colour or religious distinction. When we came into possession of the Gangetic provinces, the wealthiest merchants, the richest bankers, the most powerful landowners were all Hindus—a truely remarkable illustration of the liberal and tolerant spirit of the Mahammadan Government." It is this wise and tolerant policy which Mr. Keene, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has in his lecture on the North-Western Frontier of India, which we noticed in these columns the other day, advised the Indian Government to follow, in view of the Russian advance towards India. It is a great pity that our rulers despise every thing Oriental as barbarous; but they know not what incalculable mischief they have done by the wholesale importation of western institutions into India without considering whether they are suited to the circumstances of the country or not.

THE CORRELATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND NATIONAL PROGRESS.

THE recent address of Sir James Paget on the occasion of the inauguration of Juries in the Health Exhibition of London has more than a passing interest for every educated member of the human race. Apart from moral considerations and regarded simply from the platform of the merest utility, the life of a man no less than that of a nation ought to be regulated with a view to the highest development of a capacity for work and the success of a system of training or of administration must be measured by its tendency. To achieve this great result a community therefore that will not fully and healthily work, must not only fall behind in the worlds' race but stagnate and ultimately cease to exist. National health, however, is markedly differentiated from individual health. "In consideration of his own self" says Sir James "a man may be deemed healthy who lives idly, comfortably and long, who enjoys every day of his life and statisfies every appetite without consequent distress, and when such an one dies of old age with a timely, uniform and painless decay of every part he may be deemed to have been completely healthy and yet it is possible that he may have enjoyed his own health in the midst of a poor, unhealthy and unhappy nation to which he has done no good whatever. If we could find a nation composed of people such as the man, we might be bound to speak of them as healthy but we should be right in calling the whole nation as utterly unsound and might safely prophesy its complete stagnation or its quick decline and fall. *It is not health such as this, idle, selfish, and unproductive, that we want to promote either in the individual or in the multitude,* "Comfortable idleness such as that of some vagrants and some fine gentlemen is a despicable result of good health, it is what no thorough man would ever wish for. *In view of the national health and welfare, the pattern of healthy man is one who lives long and vigorously, who in every part of his life wherever and whatever it may be, does the largest amount of the best work that he can and when he dies leaves healthy offspring, and we may regard that as the heathiest nation which produces for the longest time and in proportion to its population the largest number of such men as this and which in proportion to its natural and accumulated resources can show the largest amount and greatest variety of good work.*"

If we apply these remarks to our own country how miserably poor and degraded must we all feel as a nation, how few are there amongst us who come up to the standard described by Sir James Paget who live "long and vigorously and in every part of their lives, wherever and whatever it may be, does the largest amount of the best work that they can."

A large proportion of our population is physically unable to work fully and well by reason of peoridical attacks of disease and defects of constitution inherited or acquired. Wretched food, unhealthy dwellings in undrained marshes and environment which defy the rules of sanitation, combine to weaken a weak race and convert epidemic diseases into chronic and permanent evils. Ignorance and poverty operate with the malevolent potency of twin counterforces and render reforms impossible. Thus complicated the situation is one which might well baffle the efforts of the most earnest administrator but unfortunately for us administrative earnestness in this matter is destroyed by the influence of a mischievous idea that abnormal mortality in India is but an effort of nature to carry off surplus population and maintain a due equilibrium between national growth and national means of support, and that the present Government of the country stand already convicted of the folly of an artificial preservation of human life which a stern nemesis never fails to punish by famines. To the

worshippers of this Moloch creed, Sir James administers a severe rebuke. "It is indeed held" he says, "by some that these things (*i. e.* losses of life) should not be counted as losses, that we have a surplus population and that really although they may be the subjects of sentimental sorrow, they cannot be reasonably regretted. I can not bring myself to admit that such a thing should even be argued; I have lived long in the work of a profession which holds that wherever there is human life, it must be preserved, made happy if that can be, but in any case, if possible, preserved; and no argument of expediency can ever make me believe that this is wrong."

It appears that in England and Wales out of a population of 15,317,204 between the ages of 15 and 65 according to the census of 1881, the average sickness during the working year is 1.314 amongst males and 1.334 amongst females. The loss to the nation may therefore be represented as equivalent to work which twenty millions of healthy people would do in a week. This calculation, of course, excludes children under the age of fifteen and idiots, insanes and imbeciles which number about seventy thousand. Sir James Paget clearly shews that by improved sanitation and greater regard to the laws of health, diseases may be prevented and the working capacity of a nation greatly increased. This proposition he seeks to establish from the vital statistics of England. According to Dr. Longstaff the death rate in England has diminished at the rate of two per mille and the average number of deaths has been fifty thousand less in the last year than in the preceding eight years. The annual number of deaths from fevers is 11,000 less than it was twenty years ago. The annual number of deaths of children under five years has been 22,000 less than it was, and that between the ages of five and fifteen has been upwards of 8,000 less.

Every one of us who has the smallest regard for our national existence should be inspired by what Sir James aptly calls "ambition for health." "I should like" he says "to see a personal ambition for renown in health as keen as that for bravery or beauty or for success in athletic games and field sports. I wish there were such an ambition for the most perfect national health as there is for national renown in war or in art and commerce. . . . In a great nation distributed among its people there should be powers suited to the greatest possible variety of work, no form or depth of knowledge should be beyond the attainment of some among them, no art should be beyond its reach, it should be excellent in every form of work and that its various powers may have free exercise and influence in the world. It must have besides distributed among its people abilities to live healthy wherever work must be or can be done. . . I do not know whether health or knowledge contributes most to the prosperity of a nation but no nation can prosper which does not equally promote both; they shoud be deemed twin forces, for either of them without the other has only half the power for good that should have * * *; each nation needs for its full international influence both health and knowledge and such various and variable health that there should be few places on earth or water, in which some of its people cannot live, multiply and be prosperous. If, therefore, we or any other people are to continue, ambition for the extension of that higher mental power of which we boast or for the success of the bold spirit of enterprise with which we seek to replenish the earth and subdue; if we desire that the lessons of Christianity and of true civilization should be spread over the world, we must strive for an abundance of this national health, tough, pleasant, and elastic, ready and fit for any good work anywhere." It is only England and her proud sister countries where the sun of power and progress sheds his best and brightest of beams that can thus speak; here in dying India national health is but a bitter dream and a delusion of despair.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH, of the Bombay Educational Department, is one of the few Anglo-Indians, who have a generous sympathy for the children of the soil and whose genuine English instincts have not been affected by breathing the tainted atmosphere of this country. The learned Professor raises his voice in vindication of the cause of truth and justice whenever any of his countrymen advocates illiberal principles in the administration of India. The noble part which he took in the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy is well-known. He emphatically condemned the attitude of the Anglo-Indian community towards that unhappy measure, and showed that opposition to it was largely animated by considerations of pride of race. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has thought fit to throw discredit upon the agitation regarding the Civil Service Age question, which has been set on foot throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent. Professor Wordsworth, in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that this agitation is quite as legitimate as Mr. Cobden's agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws. That such an expression of opinion by an Englishman in India should rouse the indignation of the Anglo-Indian community was naturally to be expected. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, under the *nom de plume* of "Plancus" took it upon himself to combat Mr. Wordsworth's views and discuss the principles of Indian Government. This has elicited an able rejoinder from the learned Professor, which we commend to all persons connected with the administration of the country.

"One of the matters touched upon by "Plancus" is the great question of the employment of Natives in the public service. Mr. Wordsworth's views on this important question are well known to our readers. He thinks that Natives of India are now almost absolutely excluded by the existing conditions of the examination held in London from entering the covenanted Civil Service. The Average Anglo-Indian, of course, sees nothing wrong in it. He looks upon the present system as the most natural thing in the world, but right-minded men like Mr. Wordsworth hold a widely different view. They observe that much work is done in India by Englishmen which could as well, and at a lower cost, be done by Natives, and see no reason why costly foreign agency should be imported for work which can be performed by cheap indigenous labour. Mr. Wordsworth writes:—"The present constitution of the Indian Civil Service appears to many persons an anachronism. I fear that 'Plancus' will consider this utterance as little short of treasonable. He tells us that Native agitators are at bottom traitors, because they want to shake off British ascendency, and he will probably rank me in the same dismal category. It is true that I share the conviction of Mountstuart Elphinstone that our true policy in this country is to govern as far as we can through Native agency, reserving only the controlling and directing power to Englishmen. I can also understand why the Educated Natives are anxious to shake off the ascendency of persons who share the opinions of "Plancus," but I cannot call that wish treason. They feel that they have not fair play in their own country and too often their legitimate ambition is blasted by the cold shade of unsympathetic strangers, whose superiority is naturally not so evident to them as people like "Plancus" think it ought to be." We have explained over and over again in these columns that in the matter of their employment in the public service all that our countrymen ask for is fair play. They want no favour. They merely tell the Government that no nation imports from abroad what it can obtain at home at less cost, and claim a fair share in the administration of their own country. This ambition is perfectly legitimate and honourable, and there is no reason why it should not be gratified. We are not at all surprised to find that "Plancus" thinks that the Government of India should pay no attention to the local agitation regarding the Civil Service age question. He, indeed, goes further and holds that a despotic Government like the British Government in India should pay no attention to any agitation and even punish to the extent of its power all who take part in it. "Plancus" holds that agitation is only legitimate in countries which possess a Parliament, and that countries which are despotically governed by superior persons like himself do not want it. "Plancus," however, forgets that the Government of India is a despotism tempered by public opinion: it is not despotism pure and simple. It is true that India does not possess a Parliament, but its affairs are subject to the control of the British Pailament, which is the arbiter of the destinies of the teeming millions inhabiting this country. "Plancus" says that the Government of India is so wise and far-seeing that it is ridiculous to suppose that it can err; and that when it has once come to a decision it must not recede from that decision because it provokes discontent. "This conception of the duties of Government," Mr. Wordsworth observes, "has the merit of extreme simplicity, and it is easy to understand why it is so popular with the ingenuous young gentlemen who are sent out so early in life to this country to learn the business of benevolent despots. But whatever abstract defence of such a doctrine may be possible, it is one which cannot be applied without absurdity to the India of the present day. I feel assured that our rulers, Provincial and Imperial, know this as well as I do. They understand that the Government of India cannot now be conducted on principles which may still suit the Fiji islands. They that know that England is granting intellectual freedom and education to the people of this country, know very well that she is preparing a state of things to which the simple maxim of primitive despotism would no longer apply. The meaning of what England did is clear enough. She desired the co-operation of the people of India, and not simply their passive assent, in the task of Government, and it is an outrage on common sense to suppose that persons like 'Plancus' can now undo what has been done, and rob the Natives of India of what is the chief, perhaps, the only compensation, for the loss of national independence." Well it is the mission of England to raise India from the torper of ages, and the whole civilized world expects her to fulfil that mission.

Lord Lytton's Press Act, Professor Wordsworth reminds us, met with the warm approval of the majority of Indian Civilians, but the measure found little support in English opinion. The learned Professor makes some very sensible and thoughtful observations upon the character of the Native Press and the degree of its influence in India. Of course, men like "Plancus" assume that the Native Press is conducted by disappointed place-hunters; and starting from this assumption they naturally infer that public opinion, as expressed in the Native newspapers, is simply empty talk. But Professor Wordsworth points out that this childish fancy has really no foundation in fact. He remarks: "The universal hostility of the cultivated classes of a country is a fact which the strongest Government cannot view without disquiet, and which in our lifetime has wrecked more than one strong Government. It would be an interesting and not a very difficult task to show, if time permitted, in what way, and with the aid of what auxiliaries, it has done this. I am aware, however, that analogies drawn from European history are never apposite, without considerable limitations in Asiatic history, and shall, therefore, not now dwell upon. But I may at least point out that the development of French and Russian power on the frontiers of India must modify very considerably the international relations of the Indian Empire and make internal discontent a far more serious and disquieting fact than it is now." . . . The notion that the Indian Government is a despotism; that it is the characteristic of a despotism to be guided solely by its own conception of what is right; that the public opinion which finds expression in newspapers is rubbish; that the criticism of outsiders, especially of persons who are guilty of the double offence of being Radicals and of sometimes wearing kid-gloves which are notoriously inconsistent with radical principles, has its origin in idle vanity or sheer incapacity to understand the merits of a Government which Sir Lepel Griffin, who ought to know, has lately pronounced to be the best in the world, is familiar to every one who has

lived as long as I have done in India." The principles laid down for the administration of India leave nothing to be desired. But as the carrying out of these principles is entrusted to men like "Plancus," it is no wonder that, in many cases, practice does not coincide with the theory.

HOW M. PASTEUR CAME TO DISCOVER A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

WE take the following from a London Journal. In the month of December 1880 a poor little boy five years of age who had been bitten in the face by a mad dog was brought into the Hospital Trousseau at Paris. This child was in a frightful condition, tortured with thirst, while the sight of water or any liquid excited him to fury, and he raved horribly, scolding the nurses with all his little might, and continuing till he fell back quite exhausted, writhing in fierce spasms, his throat contracted, and with the signs of approaching suffocation. He died two days afterwards, choked by an accumulation of mucous matter which filled his mouth with foam.

The physician Dr. Lawnelongue collected part of the mucous substance from the child's throat, and sent it to M. Pasteur who had expressed a wish to study this difficult subject.

M. Pasteur then took two rabbits, punctured with a lancet the skin of their abdomen and innoculated them with the virus. They died in two days, but he perceived that their symptoms were not those of hydrophobia and a further examination led to the belief that the innoculating matter contained some other germs of disease distinct from the canine rabies. He determined however to persevere and made arrangements to procure from different parts of France samples of the saliva of dogs affected with this fatal disorder, and reports of cases in which it was communicated to other animals or to human beings. He repeated about twenty times his experiment of simple innoculation, but since it is usually one month from the date of receiving the poison that the disease breaks out, this was found too slow and uncertain a course of investigation.

M. Pasteur therefore resolved to apply the virus directly to the brain of a dog. The operation was performed by the aid of chloroform without any immediate pain, the skin was raised from his forehead, the skull was trepanned and a drop of the virus of canine madness was introduced by means of a small crystal syringe. In a few days the dog became raving mad and died. M Pasteur by this and other experiments obtained proof that hydrophobia is a brain disease, extending to the spinal marrow and to the whole nervous system. He inferred that the virus passes from certain nerves into the salivary glands.

The path to useful discovery was now opened and M. Pasteur undertook experiments upon a very extensive scale. The basement of the building of the Ecole Normal where he is professor was soon occupied by a large collection of rabbits, dogs, monkeys, and other small beasts, confined in cages all destined to undergo the operation of trepanning and applying the saliva impregnated with hydrophobia poison to the brain. They suffered no pain till the disease manifested itself. The dogs then became dangerous to approach but the rabbits under the influence of hydrophobia do not bite like dogs though their loins and hindlegs became paralysed. They die a few hours after this but very quietly; the monkeys feel the effect of the venom with much less severity than the dogs and the saliva of a monkey which is affected by hydrophobia is found after being applied to a rabbit to develope a milder type of the disorder. There may be some analogy between this and the relation of cow-pox to small-pox. It has in fact been proved by M. Pasteur's experiments that a dog when he has been innoculated from a monkey will not take proper hydrophobia from a mad dog and further *that a dog which has actually been bitten by a mad dog, if within eight days afterwards, the milder disease be communicated from the monkey and the rabbit, will escape the canine rabies* altogether; this is evidently a discovery of the greatest practical benefit. And there is a strong probability that human beings may by the like process as by vaccination in the case of small-pox, be rendered proof against hydrophobia and even that when persons have been bitten by mad dogs an early application of this process may avert the dreadful disease.

SUPERCESSION OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE letter of Mr. Macaulay to the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, dated 16th instant, is virtually the death-warrant of the Corporation. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has yielded to the clamours of the Calcutta agitators and resolved to appoint a Commission to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the Municipal Commissioners, and thus to destroy their existence. His Honor proposes to appoint a Commission of which the Chairman of the Corporation would be President, and of which the members would be two of their own body nominated by the Commissioners, with two medical officers, an Engineering Officer and a non-official European gentleman to be nominated by the Government. The duty of the Commission would be, (1) to draw up for each section of the town a complete scheme for the reclamation of bustees, the filling up of tanks, the provision of water-supply, surface drainage and the like, and (2) for the whole town such a scheme of structural improvements in the way of opening up new streets and straightening or enlarging existing streets, as may come within the limits of probable financial resources of the Corporation. This plainly shows that in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor the Corporation has not been doing its duty, and that, therefore, its existence should be ignored, and the Government should take the sanitation of Calcutta into its own hands. Now what are the formal charges against the Municipality? They are as follows: (1) That the steps which have been and are now being taken for the general sanitary improvement of the town are inadequate; (2) That the outbreak of disease which took place in the months of March and April might have been mitigated had proper measures been adopted to improve the condition of the unhealthy portions of the city. None of these charges can be proved, and Mr. Macaulay's letter clearly shows that His Honor is yet ignorant in what way the Municipality is devoting a large portion of their funds for sanitary works and town improvements. Our readers will naturally ask what has the Municipality been doing all this time, if it has not been making adequate provisions for sanitary and structural improvements of the town. His Honor is evidently of opinion that the Corporation has been wasting the money of the tax-payers, and neglecting their duties as guardians of public health. "Work has hitherto been done," says His Honor, "fitfully and more or less at haphazard. For years Government has been pressing upon the Municipality the necessity for reforms, but its insistence met with no definite or sustained response." The charge is utterly groundless. We deny that the Municipality has not been making a sustained effort to improve the sanitary condition of the town. If we remember what Calcutta was twenty years ago, we cannot but praise the Municipal Commissioners for what they have done for the sanitation of the town. Calcutta is considered now as one of the healthiest places in Lower Bengal, and this is all owing to the action of the Calcutta Corporation. The sanitary and structural improvements of the town reflect great credit upon the Calcutta Corporation, and they should have been praised and not blamed for what they have done. Any one who reads the letter of Mr. Macaulay carefully will see that the Lieutenant-Governor is condemning the Corporation unheard, and that the contentions of the memorialists, upon which the judgment of His Honor is based, are utterly baseless. We repeat that the Corporation has done for the sanitation of Calcutta what could be done "within the limits of the financial resources of the Corporation." We should like to know on what ground His Honor proposes to appoint this Commission? We deny that His Honor is justified to do so under Section 28 of the Municipal Act. Section 28 runs thus:

If it shall appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the Town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the Town, or of any part thereof, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint a Commission, consisting of three persons, of whom one shall be the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, or the Senior Medical Officer of the Presidency, the second shall be appointed by the Commissioners in meeting within thirty days of the date of the said notification, or in their default, by the Local Government, and the third by the Local Government; and the Local Government shall order the members of the said commission to report within a certain time, to be fixed by the Local Government, whether they are of opinion that the cleaning and the conservancy of the Town are defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the Town, or of any part thereof, and, if they shall be of such opinion, to specify in the report what further provision should be made for the cleaning and the conservancy of the Town up to the end of the year then current, or of the year next succeeding, as may be directed by the Local Government, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision.

What proof can His Honor adduce that the Municipality has failed to make "adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the town?" So long as he cannot do so, he will not be justified to appoint a Commission under this section. The Lieutenant-Governor says himself that he is not appointing the Commission under this section. The appointment of such a Commission would be wholly illegal. We do not know what the Corporation think of this proposal of the Bengal Government. We know what the feelings of the native community are on the subject. They think that the Corporation has been *insulted* by the Lieutenant-Governor and *insult* and not business is what is meant by the proposed Commission. This is obvious from the *personnel* of the Commission. The Chairman is already in the Corporation and he cannot work better in a Commission. The two Commissioners are in the same predicament and therefore mean nothing. The medical officer to be named must be in the nature of things less acquainted with the town than the Health Officer and therefore in him a less competent officer supplies the place of a competent one. The proposed Engineer cannot possibly be so well acquainted with the town than the present Engineer who has already served for a dozen years or more and in service-standing is senior to most officers at the disposal of Government. The only new and important element, therefore, is Mr. Moore of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. We never heard his name before and cannot find that he is even a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the alternative the native public have is either he is more clever and experienced than the most experienced men—some of 30 and 40 years experience—or he has been set up only to insult the Corporation. If business alone was what was wanted the Government could have easily called upon the Corporation to get up a report of the kind suggested, and if they failed the time would have come for ulterior action. And since the native public think so, it is their obvious duty to protest against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in this matter.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A LARGE and influential meeting of Maharajas, Rajas, and Zemindars of Gya, was held on Sunday the 15th instant at the house of Raja Rambhadra Singh. Raja Rambhadra Singh was in the chair. The revised Tenancy Bill was unanimously condemned as injurious to ryots as well as to Zemindars. The meeting was a great success.

A WRITER in the *Englishman* has boldly avowed his sincerity by stating that the Europeans want that the Municipality of Calcutta should be entirely under their control, and the natives should have no voice in it. The Bengal Government is not frank enough to make the same avowal, but it acts apparently with the set-

tled object of carrying that principle out. The other day we pointed out that in appointing a Committee for devising means for raising an octroi duty, it entirely ignored the natives; and in the order for a Committee to devise means for the structural and sanitary improvements it again ignores the natives. The said natives are the owners of at least three-fourths of the inhabited portion of the city, and most interested in its welfare, but they shall have no voice, and Mr. Moore, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., must represent the interests of the lack-land Europeans who command the special guardianship of the local Government. It may truly be said that the Government dispenses in this respect strict and rigid justice —as defined by Mr. Justice Stephen—*that which is most beneficial to us* (*Englishmen*) *is strictly just to the natives.* According to that legal luminary, in the case of natives there should be no book law, no moral law, no religious law, no international law—no, none of them, but only an estimate by Englishmen of what is beneficial to themselves and that at once becomes the measure of justice. And the Bengal Government, acting under that principle, overrides the Municipal Act and summarily sets aside the Corporation because some Europeans expressed a desire that this should be done for their benefit. In the face of this major wrong the non-representation of the natives is the merest flea-bite.

WE HAVE all along maintained that there cannot be a material advancement of our national interests, unless and until our Chiefs and Princes are educated to devote greater personal attention to the affairs of their state. It affords us pleasure to learn that some of our native states are just now making satisfactory progress, and we make no doubt that in course of time these would prove model administrations. From recent advices received, it appears that Kuch Behar under its youthful Maharaja bids fair at no distant date to eclipse others in administrative success. Our readers are aware that the Maharaja got back his ancestral Raj in October last from his guardian the British Government, since then he has been steadily conducting the duties of the administration to the entire satisfaction of his subjects. The Maharaja is possessed of great intelligence, and his perseverence in mastering the details of admistration is highly spoken of. His desire to promote the material advancement of his subjects is very great. Already the Maharaja is maintaining education in his state at a great cost. Five per cent of his entire Revenue has been allotted for that purpose. The Maharaja is assisted by a Council, consisting of three members. We are informed that before he left for the hills, he used to sit almost daily in Council to transact business of state. As the President of that body, the Maharaja would dispose of Civil, Criminal and Revenue cases after a patient hearing. Kuch Behar is to be congratulated on having such a worthy ruler. We really wish that his example would be followed by his brother chiefs in other parts of India.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the Anglo-Indian carrying Gear or Improved Wire Rope Tramway and the Patent Economic Elevated Tramway Company. The former can be used for many purposes, for which Wire Rope Tramways have hitherto been impracticable as the method of attaching the goods to the rope admits of their being raised or lowered vertically and conveyed at any angle with convenience and safety. The following are some of the principal uses to which this Gear can be applied:

Raising and delivering coal and other materials from mines and quarries. Loading and unloading of Vessels including lighters. Transporting materials from Jetties or godowns—ditto from wagons to goods sheds, Mills and Factories, Earth-works, and delivering materials. Dredging Rivers and Canals, Brick and Cement works. Getting out Timber from forests, &c. Indigo, Tea, Coffee and Sugar plantations. Transporting troops and ordnance across rivers, &c. or landing the same from Vessels over the surf.

We understand that several experts and well-known firms have favourably expressed themselves about it. The Elevated Tramway is particularly well suited to many of the Districts in Lower Bengal, where the more expensive Railways are impracticable:

The System consists of single rails being elevated on posts and erected on the side of the road of sufficient height to permit of the usual traffic passing underneath. Although the rail is 12 or 14 feet above ground, yet the Cars are suspended within a foot of the road level, so that passengers can get in and out with convenience and safety.

Passenger-Cars can be hauled by horses or ponies and goods by cattle.

The cost of a Tramway on this principle will not exceed one-fourth of that of the ordinary Railway, and the maintenance likewise will be nominal from the fact of there being no ballasting, or earth-work operation.

This System of Tramway would pay in any fairly cultivated district, as the carriage of goods alone would support it and as it occupies no roadspace or offers no obstruction to traffic.

As soon as a proper organization is effected, it is proposed to take in hand the following lines and others that may be recommended hereafter:—

I.—From Tarkessur to Mamaree *via* Solimabad

II.—From Howrah to Ampta. (If the contemplated Tramway is not proceeded with by Government.)

Speaking of the propcsed line from Howrah to Jugutbullubpore with branches to Ampta and Haripal, Mr. Skrine the Magistrate of Howrah in a letter to Messrs. Burn & Co. says:

The difficulties in the way of an ordinary Tram line are very great. Not only is the road narrow and tortuous, but extensive areas are low and marshy and the existing road cannot be made sufficiently solid to serve as suitable basis for a line of rails. In my opinion, then, some such system as Appling's can alone be adopted on this line with any prospect of success.

Mr. Skrine adds:

I would also be inclined to support a scheme for removing the sewage and sweepings in this Town by an elevated railway should the expense of such a line be proved to be not prohibitive.

With testimonials like these, and with the advantages which the prospectus promises we have no doubt, the enterprising inventor and Patentee, Mr. T. A. Appling, will succeed in his endeavours, as he eminently deserves. The estimated cost of the Elevated Tramway mile will be from Rs. 20 to 25,000 including the requisite rolling stock and motive power.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that some of the leading members of the *Kayastha* community of Calcutta have set up a movement having for its object the readmission of young men into society who may have returned from England or may do so in future, on their performing certain prescribed ceremonies and agreeing to follow Hindu habits and customs in their daily life. The prescribed ceremonies will, we are told, be as simple in their character as is consistent with the requirements of the Shastras. It gives us great pleasure to see that Hindu Society is gradually awakening to the necessity of taking those young men back into its bosom who may have travelled to England or other foreign countries for purposes of education; these young men by their training and education form an important class of the community, and cannot for that reason be very well spared. We hope the gentlemen who have returned from England will not be slow in taking advantage of the facilities that will be afforded them for re-entering society and will not be reluctant to perform the harmless ceremonies that society may require of them. But the question remains, are those young men for whose benefit the movement is being made at all anxious for it? Can they accept any terms of compromise? and have they hitherto evinced any disposition to do so? Civil society is governed by certain very arbitrary but well-understood rules, and until those rules be at least generally accepted no reconciliation can be possible. Take for instance a very trifling matter. It is not permissible for a son to smoke in the presence of his father, and if a young man should insist on his pipe before his father, Mrs. Grundy will permit no reconciliation, and the scandal will be intolerable. The same may be said of a peg in such company. Again society cannot hold on when a travelled youngster talks to his father and relatives as "you natives," with sneer of pity in the tone that can only provoke a violent retaliation. If our England-returned young men will show a tolerant respectful demeanour to the society they wish to rejoin, they may rest assured they will be received with the greatest alacrity.

WE SEE it stated in a letter from the India office, published in last Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*, that Babu Girish Chunder Bose, the Bengal Cirencester scholar and late Professor Katak College, having completed his alloted period of two years and a half, has obtained the second place in the final examination. He stood first in the examination for the senior prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and was appointed a life-member of that society. He also obtained the diploma of Fellowship of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland by competitive examination last year, thus practically obtaining all the best agricultural diplomas of Great Britain. The other Bengal scholar, has, we are sorry to hear, been laid up for sometime, and was prevented from going in for the final examination. The Principal of his College recommends that his scholarship should be extended for another term so that he may be able to go in for the final examination, and we have no doubt that the Bengal Government will readily accede to this reasonable request.

It must be gratifying to the Bengal Government at whose expense these scholars are annually sent to England, to see them singularly successful in passing at the head of the list almost and winning various important prizes. And it must be still more gratifying to our countrymen, though such success is by no means rare and was attained in previous years. The Bengal scholars have by their attainments shown that they are deserving of the bounty of their Government and we hope the Government will not be slow in making a fair recognition of their merits, and will reward them more substantially on their return home by giving them suitable appointments in the agricultural and other similar departments, to fill which they have shown themselves to be eminently fitted.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the North West Provinces has, we are glad to learn, decided to reopen the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College which has been closed since 1877. There has been some divergence of opinion concerning the principles upon which the course of studies to be followed is to be regulated. The "Orientalists" if we may be permitted to use the term, would leave in tact the traditional method of the Pandits which aims solely at a profound and extensive knowledge of the Sanskrit language and its philosophy and would confine the teaching of English to those subjects only which would generally tend to expand the reasoning powers. There are some who propose to import into the method of the Pandits something of the critical and comparative system which distinguishes European linguists, and has given to the Sanskrit language the high philological importance which it now possesses. The general view adopted by the Local Government is that while the Anglo-Sanskrit Department is meant to promote the study of Sanskrit, it is intended not to replace Oriental by Western learning but to co-ordinate if possible, the two branches of study. The view of the Government appears to us to be right in the main. For the present it is proposed to attach to the Oriental Department, competent English teachers and a sufficient number of scholarships, and when necessary a properly qualified professor will be appointed. We have no doubt that Sir Alfred Lyall's action in regard to this matter will be highly appreciated by the Hindu community who have the promotion of the study of Sanskrit at heart.

A SCHEME for the organisation of a special detective Police, elaborately worked out by Colonel Ewart of the Punjab Police has been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Government of India, and we have no doubt that the scheme, subject of course to modifications in unimportant details, will on the whole be favourably considered by the Supreme Government. It is notorious that serious and undetected cases of murder, plunder and robbery, are largely increasing in extent although it may be difficult to prove a general increase of crime by reliable statistics. Colonel Ewart complains that criminals largely and successfully employ the Railways, Post Office and Telegraph, to facilitate their operations to evade justice, to secure their plunder and to transport their weapons of

murder and spoliation into the heart of an unarmed population. He also complains that justice fails in its endeavours to convict; and professional murderers and robbers of whose guilt there can be no doubt are often discharged on points of faulty technical procedure and are again let loose on society. He thinks that the present Police organisation is not sufficient to cope with the existing difficulties because of the constant reductions that have been made in the strength and pay of the Police, of the want of continuity and co-operation between Police forces of different districts, provinces and Native States, of the want of a special and efficient Detective Agency, and of the need of proper machinery for conducting important prosecutions. In order to bring the Police organisation to a proper state of efficiency he proposes a larger expenditure on Police to be met partly by increased contributions from the Railway and the Postal departments, partly by saving in the employment of a cheaper agency than regular Police where feasible, partly by the employment of Telephones in large cities and partly by the free use of Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices for Police purposes under frank of competent authority. No increased money contribution would be necessary to be levied on Telegraphs, Railways and Post Offices if the free use of these departments were allowed to the Police service. The object would be considerably attained by a proper re-adjustment in existing Police charges. Colonel Ewart also suggests the formation of a special Detective Force well paid, strictly controlled appointed and promoted by merit, with an organisation extending over the *whole* of the Railway system in India. The efficiency of such a service would be very materially enhanced by largely employing intelligent and educated native agency because, as has been rightly observed, the native has an unfailing instinct of the detective specially where natives themselves are concerned. The Colonel's further suggestions are the appointment of special machinery for the prosecution of important cases, the appointment of a general conference of Indian Police officers, and the deputation of competent officers to Europe and America to study improved Police and Detective systems in the countries visited. It would not matter in the least if the last of these suggestions were not carried into practice supposing all the others were, and satisfactorily. It would be essential to the success of the scheme that it should be IMPERIAL and not Provincial. The estimated cost of the working of the scheme is not of a prohibitive character. It is set down at the comparatively modest sum of six lacs which ought to be forthcoming from the Imperial Treasury, considering the stake all over the Indian continent. We must admit we are somewhat struck by the novelty of the theory that the Railway Post and Telegraph departments ought to contribute to the Police charges, because forsooth, the *Badmashes* use them freely for their nefarious purposes. We, for one, do not very much care whether one particular department is called upon to pay or another so long as the money actually wanted is forthcoming, as we hope it will. The inefficiency of the Police is a fruitful source of complaint and the present disgraceful state of affairs should no longer be tolerated. We earnestly hope that the Government of India will give the scheme of Colonel Ewart all the attention that it deserves.

IN A FORMER issue we drew the attention of our readers to the observations of the Conservative leader, the Marquis of Salisbury, on the principles which should regulate the Policy of England towards her foreign possessions. A rising statesman of the same party whose brilliant eloquence has already marked him as a power in the memorable future has recently expressed his views on the same subject. Alluding to the spirit of aggression which according to some should invariably inspire Englishmen abroad he said: "I do not believe that our empire must grow and grow or else will decay, the history of the Empire of Rome and the history of the empire of Napoleon utterly refute so dangerous and so extravagant a theory * * * be ready and-eager to condemn any enlargements at your empire which mean increased armaments, for increased armaments mean fresh wars, and fresh wars mean heavy taxation and crippled commerce. I do not believe that the maintenance of our Empire depends upon the sharpness of our swords: Such may have been the case with the Empires of Attila or Tamerlane, such may be the case with the Asiatic Empire of the Russian Czar. But the maintenance of the British Empire depends upon the determination of the British people to pursue a just and righteous policy upon their continuing to fulfil with more and more vigor as years go their great, their proud, their peculiar mission of diffusing among the peoples who are subject to their rule, who come under their dominion and influence, the blessings of civilization and freeedom and peace. These gentlemen are and ought to be the cardinal principles of your foreign policy and as long as these principles are abided by your swords will probably remain blunted and idle in its scabbards."

Yes, it is the proud and peculiar mission of England to diffuse the blessings of peace and civilization, freedom and progress, but to our utter misfortune many of those who represent her in the ranks of the Indian services, those who come into immediate contact with the people, estrange the sympathies of the latter by playing fantastic tricks in their little spheres and make us almost doubt whether these noble professions are anything better than lip-deep utterances of the hour.

THE BLOCK of work in the High Court, to which we drew attention some time ago has, we are sorry to observe, reached such a stage as to make a representation to the Supreme Government a matter of imperative necessity. We are glad to notice that such a representation has been made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and as it appears to us it has not been made a day too soon. The memorial states that in consequence of large arrears, a suit instituted at the present time cannot be heard before two years have elapsed, during which time justice is practically denied to those who are obliged to resort to the Courts to vindicate their just claims. The memorial further points out that the Bengal Government derives from the Courts of law an annual revenue of eighty-six lacs of rupees which after defraying the whole of the State's Expenditure for Civil and Criminal Courts, the cost of law-officers, the jails and the penal settlement in the Andamans, leaves a surplus of 12 lacs. On the other hand we learn that from the establishment of the late Supreme Court in 1774 to the 31st December 1837, the Government while receiving nothing whatever from the revenues of the Court defrayed its annual expenses which amounted to £26,000 for the salaries of the Judges, and Sicca Rupees 1,36,184 for the salaries of its officers. So not only has the State at the present time not to defray any expenses for the maintenance of the administration of justice as it used to do of old, but it actually makes an annual profit of 12 lacs of rupees which as the Chamber rightly urges, is wrong in principle and still more so when the highest tribunal in India is found to be within a measurable distance of inefficiency in consequence of ill-judged economy, both as regards the number of Judges and the salary paid to them. The memorial, therefore, suggests that in order to expedite business in the way which suitors have a right to expect, four Judges should be permanently assigned to the Original Side. The Chamber having mostly to do with the Original Side confines its observations to that side only. But the evil affects the Appellate Side quite as much as the Original Side, if not more. In the "Patna group," for example, there are many cases in which the parties have been dancing attendance at the Court for months and cannot even learn whether their cases are likely to come on for hearing at all or not. The evil, we submit, is a crying one and the Government should lose no time in putting an effectual stop to it. In case the Chamber's suggestion of exclusively assigning four Judges to the Original Side is accepted, it will be necessary to increase the numerical strength of the Judges to meet the requirements of the Appellate Side. We hope the Government will not be slow in taking this opportunity of appointing a larger proportion of native Judges to the High Court Bench than it has hitherto thought fit to do.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R.C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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ERRATA.

For Belgum Native General Library acknowledged on the 19th May 1884 Rs. 13-4. Read the Athni Native General Library Rs. 13-4.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—16*th July* 1884.

General.—The following gentlemen are appointed as Lieutenants in the "Central Bengal Light Horse" with effect from the 27th June 1884:—

Mr J W Stocks. } Mr W G Morey.

Syed Kotubooddin, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and sixteen days, with effect from the 16th instant.

Baboo Petamber Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensing, on leave, is transferred to the district of Backergunge.

Moulvie Shaffiuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, is transferred from the Rajshahye to the Dacca Division and district, and posted to the Mymensing district.

Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is transferred to the Rajshahye Division.

Mr Horace A Cockerell, C. S. I, Member of the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the 23rd August 1884.

Baboo Krishna Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself, of it.

Baboo Bimala Churn Bhattacharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Furreedpore.

Baboo Khudiram Poddar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, Khoolna, on leave, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedbad, is transferred to Khoolna, and is posted to the Baghirhat sub-division of that district.

The services of Mr F C Gates, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr W H Thomson, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Stephen Ulfat Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mittra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. 24-Pergunahs, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the date which he availed himself of it.

Mr J F Stevens, CE, has been granted by her Magesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Bagirhat Khoolna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Khudiram Poddar, or until further orders,

POLICE—Mr J Masters, District Suprintendent of Police. Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 20th proximo, or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Colonel H E Waller, District Suprintendent of Police, Durbhanga, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 15th proximo, or such date as he may be relieved

Mr H E C Paget is appointed to act as District Suprintendent of Police, Durbhunga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Suprintendent of Police, Khoolna, during the absence on leave, of Colonel H E Waller, or until further orders.

Mr J Patch, District Suprintendent of Police, on furlough, is appointed to be District Suprintendent of Police, Cuttack.

Mr A R Anley, Officiating Assistant Suprintendent of Police, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The services of Mr M F Beamish, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The following District Suprintendents of Police are appointed to act, until further orders, in the grades mentioned, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

To act in the First Grade of District Suprintendents of Police.

Mr A H Giles from the 17th may 1884, *vice* Mr O S Stack, on deputation.

To act in the Second Grade of District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. Willcox, from the 14th May 1884, *vice* Mr W D Pratt, on leave.

Mr A H James, from the 17th May 1884, *vice* Mr A H Gibs.

To act in the Thid Grade of District Superintendents of Police

Mr T G Charles from the 14th May 1884. *vice* Mr F Wilcox.

Mr C P Crouch, on leave, from the 17th May 1884, *vice* Mr A H James.

Mr E M Showers, from the 17th May 1884, *vice* Mr C P Crouch, on leave.

Mr H Dawson, from the 19th May 1884, *vice* Mr H N Harris, on leave.

To act in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr V W Bertelsen, from the 14th May 1884, *vice* Mr T G Charles.

Mr W B Savi, from the 17th May 1884, *vice* Mr E M Showers.

Mr W F Smith, from 18th May 1884, *vice* Mr H Dawson.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose, Special Sub-Registra of Barrisal, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th April last.

OPIUM.—Mr P L Luard, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for five months, with effect from the 26th April 1884.

Mr A G Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aleegunge, Sewan, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from 1st August 1884.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-Major J O'Brien, Officiating Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Dinagepore.

Surgeon-Major O' Brien will continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment.

Surgeon J French Mullen, Officiating Medical Officer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Tipparah.

Dr U C Mukerjee, Officiating Civil Medical Officer Dinagepore, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Doomka. Dr Mukerjea, will continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment.

Third grade Assistant Surgeon Bejoy Gobind Chowdry is appointed to have medical charge of the sub-division of, and the dispensary at Jungypore, in the district of Moorshedabad.

Advertisements.

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EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Consequent upon the assumption by the Government of India of the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the amalgamation therewith of the Paradaha Branch and of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, which had effect from the 1st July 1884, it is hereby notified for general information that all communications which are intended for the Head of this new Railway Administration should be addressed to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah. This system includes also the working of the Bengal Central Railway.

DE BOURBEL COLL., R. E.,
Manager Protem,
Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Sealdah Railway Station,
15th July 1884.

Notice.

The Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation is vacant.

Applications will be received up to the 12th August next.

The Officer selected will, if approved of by the Local Government, draw a Salary of Rs. 1000 per mensem.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

SUIT NO. 119 OF 1880.
HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.
Vs
Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 30th day of July instant at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his office by public auction for lease all the zemindaries, Talooks, land and premises situate in Purgunnahs Borrow, Baliah, Sabungo, Kasijorah, Balgore, Byrah, Kutobpore and Ameerabad in the Districts of Hooghly and Midnapore, belonging to the estate of the late Ram Chunder Dey of Serampore in the Zillah of Hooghly on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to the said Receiver.

The conditions of Lease and particulars of the properties to be leased can be seen at the Office of the said Receiver or at the Office of Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt, Solicitor, High Court, No. 3. Hastings Street.

The Hand Bills containing full details as to gross collection &c., can be obtained on application to the said Receiver or to the said Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.
IRRIGATION.
The 16th June 1884.

No. 239.—*Notification.*—With reference to notification No. 235, dated the 9th instant, published at page 673, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the estimate of the probable cost to be incurred in the repairs and maintenance of the fifty-two miles four hundred feet of the Gunduck embankment, and the works connected therewith, in the district of Mozufferpore, during twenty years, commencing from the 1st of April 1883 amounts, at the rate of Rs. 200 per mile per annum, to Rs. 10,415, and that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, under section 63 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882. to fix the aforesaid total sum of Rs.2,08,300 as payable during the said twenty years by the zemindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance, and works, should no valid objection thereto be preferred.

Any person interested, who desires to object to the abovementioned order, is required to prefer within three months of the date of its first publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, such objections as he may think proper to the Collector of Mozufferpore for consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor.

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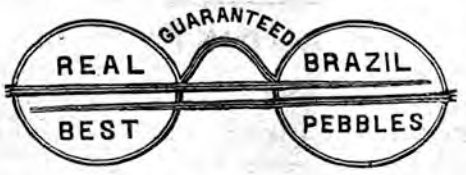

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